

New York, July 6.—Silver, 63 3/8; lead, \$6.50; spelter, \$10.50; copper, \$27.00 at 29.00.

# The Ogden Standard.

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## Russians Capture Over 10,000 Teutons in Great Engagement on Eastern Front

### FRENCH FORCES SURGING AHEAD IN GREAT BATTLE OF THE SOMME

Whole German Second Line Cleared and Troops Steadily Advancing—Evidence Accumulating of Deadly Execution of Heavy Artillery in German Trenches—Eighty Per Cent of Defenders Killed by Terrific Shelling—Tremendous Fighting Continues at Verdun.

### ITALIAN FORCES STEADILY ADVANCING

Russians Place General Von Bothmer in Dangerous Position—Must Withdraw or Suffer Severe Defeat—Offensive in Vilna Region to Be Opened by General Kuropatkin.

Petrograd, July 6, via London, 7:26 p. m.—The war office announced today the capture of more than 10,000 Teutons, of whom 5,000 were taken on the Dniester front.

London, July 6, 12:35 p. m.—Having captured the whole German second line south of the Somme from the river Belloy, the French have resumed operations north of the river and have cleared the bank almost to Clercy.

The French who have established themselves at Sormont farm also threaten Clercy.

British Heavily Engaged. The British still are heavily engaged all along their front from Hardecourt to Gommecourt. Notwithstanding heavy German counter attacks, they have been able to maintain all the ground gained and extend it at some points.

As the German trenches are occupied, evidence accumulates of the deadly execution of artillery. In some cases 80 per cent of the defenders were killed by the terrific shelling to which they were subjected. British losses vary. Certain formations being called on to attack defenses where machine guns remained undamaged suffered heavily. Others captured the positions which had been set as their objective with very slight losses.

Instead of compelling the Germans to lessen their efforts at Verdun, the Anglo-French offensive seems to have increased their determination, possibly in the hope of preventing the French from sending reinforcements to the Somme.

British observers express satisfaction with the progress which has been made. With the heavy casualties caused by the bombardment and the taking of 16,000 prisoners and a great quantity of war material, together with the subsequent losses inflicted in counter attacks, it is believed here that the German power of resistance must have been weakened.

Russians Still Gaining. The Russians continue to record successes, some of which are of great importance, along their whole front from Riga to the Carpathians. They have crossed the railway between Delatyn, west of Kolomea, and Korosmezo, one of the main lines between Galicia and Hungary upon which the Austrians depend largely to supply their armies at Stanislaw and before Tarnopol. This places the army of General von Bothmer in a still more dangerous position and it is thought he may decide to withdraw toward Lemberg.

In the Lutsk salient, at Baranovichi, and along the Riga front the Russians also claim to be making progress and to have repulsed counter attacks.

German correspondents express the opinion that General Kuropatkin is preparing an offensive in the Vilna region.

Paris, July 6, 2:10 a. m.—Last night was generally quiet north and south of the river Somme, says today's official statement of the war office.

There were a few local engagements north of the Somme during the night in which the Germans captured two small woods a kilometer north of Hem. The French also captured a wood.

South of the Somme the night passed in quiet. A German counter attack on Bellou was repulsed easily. The French have captured 76 cannon and several hundred machine guns.

There was no infantry fighting on the Verdun front. The war office says the Germans are attempting to bombard the cathedral at Verdun.

Official War Statement. The text of the statement says: "North of the Somme there were last night a number of local engagements. A counter attack by the Germans took from us two little woods north of Hem. Our troops captured another wood on the northwestern boundary of the same village."

"South of the Somme the night passed quietly along the major part of the front. A counter attack directed by the Germans upon Bellou was easily repulsed."

76 Cannon Captured. "The number of cannon captured by French troops which it has been possible to enumerate reaches 76. We

Damloup hill battery the statement adds were unsuccessful.

French troops yesterday made an attack along a narrow front in the Aisne district to the south of Ville-aux-Bois, northwest of Rheims, the official statement says. The attack was not successful and cost the French serious losses.

Between the Aisne brook and the river Somme and in the region south of the river, says today's German official statement, fighting continues. Minor progress made by British troops near Thiepval, it is added, was balanced by counter attacks. Further to the south the British succeeded in obtaining a firm foothold in an advanced trench salient.

The headquarters staff announced that the small village of Hem in the Somme valley has been evacuated by the Germans. Belloy-en-Santerre, west of Peronne, has been captured by the French. The fighting around Estres, it is added, has come to a standstill.

Berlin, July 6, via London, 4:44 p. m.—The army headquarters announcement dealing with the western front says: "From the coast to the Aisne brook, artillery activity increased in strength from time to time."

English Make Progress. "Between the Aisne brook and the Somme and south of the Somme fighting continues. Minor progress made by the English near Thiepval was balanced by counter attacks."

"In an advanced trench salient further south they succeeded in obtaining a firm foothold."

The small village of Hem in the Somme valley was evacuated by us. "The French captured Belloy-en-Santerre. Around Estres the fighting has come to a standstill."

French gas attacks blew over without result.

"In the Aisne district the enemy attempted a vain attack on a narrow front south of Ville-aux-Bois which serious losses."

"On the left bank of the Meuse there were minor infantry engagements favorable for us."

French Advances Repulsed. "On the right bank enemy advances in the wood southwest of Vaux fort were repulsed. Similarly attempts were undertaken yesterday in the early hours of the morning to recapture the Damloup hill battery."

"In the fighting in the region of Thiaumont work we took on Tuesday 274 prisoners."

At Chazelles, east of Lunville, a German reconnoitering party returned with thirty-one prisoners and much booty.

"Southwest of Cambrai an enemy aviator in the morning attacked a stationary hospital train from a low altitude by dropping bombs. Six wounded soldiers were killed."

Eastern War Theater. Berlin, July 6, via London, 4:45 p. m.—After repeated attacks by Russians against the trenches held by General Count von Bothmer along one section of the front in Galicia had been repulsed, the Teutonic lines were partially transferred to a neighboring sector, the war office announced today.

Today's army headquarters statement dealing with the eastern front says: "Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg. Southeast of Riga and at many points on the front between Postavy and Wischniew further partial attacks by the Russians were repulsed. Southeast of Riga fifty men were taken prisoner during a counter attack."

Extremely Fierce Fighting. "Army group of Prince Leopold: Extremely fierce fighting, especially east of Wordische and south of Darovo was everywhere in our favor. The losses of the Russians were considerable."

Kolki Battles Continue. "Army group of General von Linsingen: The battles at Koseluchowka and in the neighborhood of Kolki have not yet been concluded."

"Army group of General Count von Bothmer: On the front of Barysz sector the defense after the repulse of repeated enemy attacks was partially transferred to the Koropiec sector. Russian assaults frequently broke down before the German lines on both sides of Chochimir, southeast of Tlumach."

That the French losses have been comparatively insignificant is indicated by the maintenance on the front line of attack at their own request at the same time of army corps that made the first assault on German positions last Saturday morning. One of these corps distinguished itself before Verdun in February after having won laurels in the battle of the Marne and at all parts of the front where there have been heavy fighting. The other corps comprises chiefly colonial troops. The generals commanding each corps were again congratulated yesterday by General Ferech.

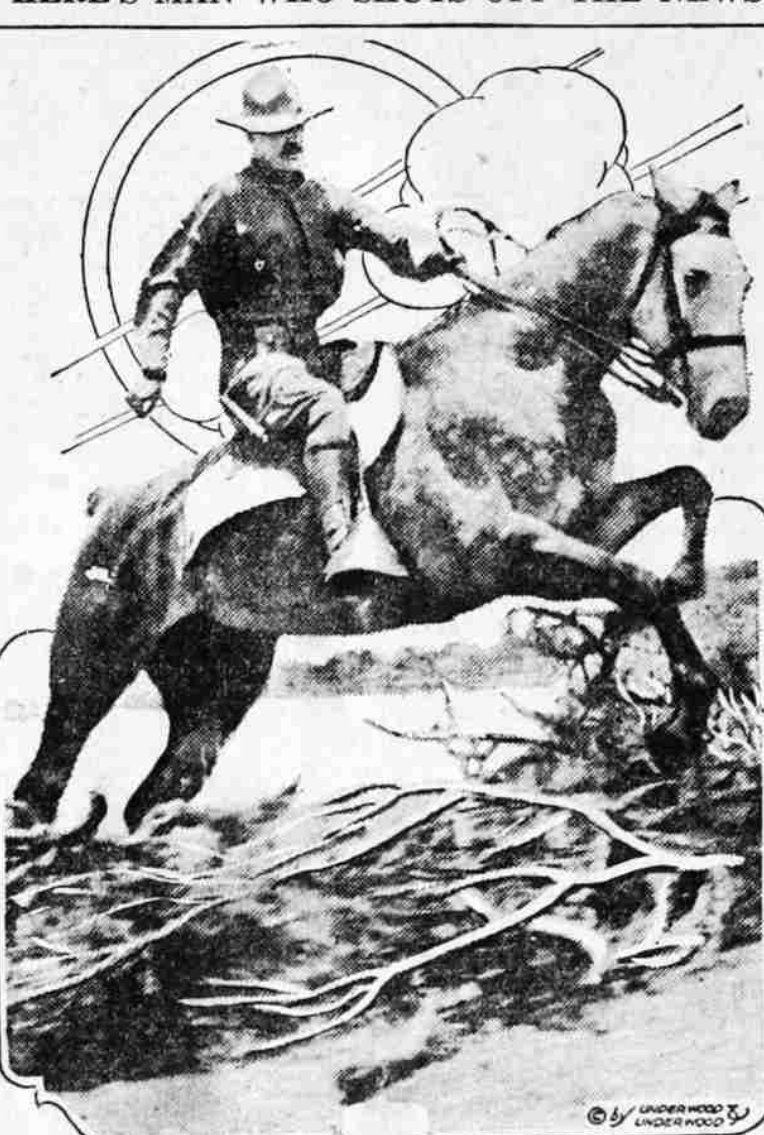
Not all the divisions of these two corps have been actually in action, but basing the calculations upon 9,000 men made prisoners by these troops, the French clearly appear to have suffered only slightly in comparison with the forces with which they were engaged.

Efficiency of Heavy Artillery. This result is attributed by German prisoners to the efficiency of the French heavy artillery.

The officers unanimously decided to surrender to avoid useless sacrifice of life," said an officer taken prisoner yesterday. "What we have to do now is to save men for the coming victorious war which Germany will wage four years hence."

French in Front of Peronne. The new French trenches at the most advanced point are now in front

### HERE'S MAN WHO SHUTS OFF THE NEWS



Major John L. Hines in Mexico.

Major John L. Hines, censor with Pershing's forces in Mexico, has drawn the strings of censorship tightly around any bits of news that might prove advantageous to the enemy. The major is a busy man, but he finds time to get a little exercise. He has a very good mount and daily is seen taking a ride around the camp.

### FRENCH MAKE STEADY PROGRESS

All Counter Attacks Repulsed and Large Area of New Territory Occupied.

LOSSES ARE LIGHT

German Officers Saving Men for War Germany Is to Wage Four Years Hence.

Paris, July 6, 12:23 p. m.—The French offensive has made steady progress in the last 24 hours. All counter attacks have been repulsed, a large area of new territory has been occupied and extensive captures of guns and munitions have been made.

In the first five days of their battle against the Germans the French have advanced with remarkable uniformity. The ground gained varied each day in depth at different points, but the gains have averaged about the same along the entire front, and the French are now firmly installed between the second and third lines of defense over a front in excess of seven miles.

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French in Front of Peronne. The new French trenches at the most advanced point are now in front

of Peronne and the village of Mount St. Quentin, situated on an elevation 300 feet from the point from which, in 1870 the Germans bombarded Peronne.

The Germans' second positions had been so demolished by artillery that they were unable to make a strong resistance except at the village of Hem, which had been strongly fortified. Here the attacking troops met desperate opposition. By dint of hard fighting the village was won as well as Monacou farm to the southwest.

Hard Fight Expected. The Germans are beginning to react more vigorously as reserves arrive, particularly south of the Somme and the French advance there is hotly contested. French critics expect that the Germans will concentrate all their energies in defense of the villages of Barleux and Villers-Carbonnel which bar the way to Peronne.

Big Fight at Santa Domingo

Revolutionists and U. S. Marines in Fierce Engagement on July First.

ONE MARINE KILLED

Eight Americans Wounded—Twenty-seven Dominicans Killed and Five Captured.

Washington, July 6.—Another engagement between 250 revolutionists in Santo Domingo and American marines in which twenty-seven Dominicans were killed and five captured and one marine killed and eight wounded, was reported to the navy department yesterday by Rear Admiral Caperton. The fight occurred July 1 before the tentative agreement was made for the disarmament of the rebels.

The American killed was Corporal George Frayre. Only one of the wounded marines was injured seriously.

The revolutionists were routed. Admiral Caperton reported, carrying off a number of wounded during their retreat.

The engagement occurred in the interior at Guayacanes.

Following is the list of the Americans wounded: Privately J. E. Daley, Twenty-eighth company next of kin, John Daley, Brooksville, Ky.

Slightly: Captain R. B. Putnam, Corporal Oscar J. Johnson, Corporal J. A. Glavin, Drummer G. E. Merriweather; Private W. F. Johnson; Private C. Oates, Private F. R. Paine.

### UNITED STATES WILL ACCEPT PROPOSAL TO SETTLE TROUBLE

Direct Exchanges Between Mexico and American Government Will Be Opened Soon—Officials Unable to Predict Final Outcome of Negotiations Which Are Forshadowed—Immediate Withdrawal of Pershing Not Acceptable Basis—Demonstration of Carranza's Ability to Carry Out Promises Still Lacking.

### DE FACTOS ARE FACING SEVERE TEST

Francisco Villa Leads Force Northward and Preparing to Make Vigorous Fight With Carranza Forces—President's Efficiency and Measures Must Struggle to Make Good.

Washington, July 6.—Formal acceptance of General Carranza's proposal that differences between the United States and the de facto government of Mexico be settled by direct negotiations will be dispatched soon to Mexico. This was decided by President Wilson today at a conference with Secretary Lansing.

The Mexican note delivered yesterday said the de facto government had accepted in principle Latin-American offers of mediation but was awaiting information as to whether the United States believed the desired results could be accomplished by direct exchanges between the two governments.

Secretary Lansing will leave tomorrow for a month's vacation. It was not stated today whether he would resume the reply to Mexico before his departure but indications are that it will go forward within a day or two at most.

Officers Unable to Predict. While General Carranza's amicable rejoinder to the last two American notes has greatly eased tension, no official was willing today to predict the final outcome of the negotiations which are foreshadowed.

It was made plain that immediate withdrawal of General Pershing's force from Mexico will not be an acceptable basis for whatever plan of co-operative action along the border is worked out.

Must Demonstrate Ability. Washington officials take the position that only the preliminary step has been taken by General Carranza toward the friendly adjustment, he now appears to desire. Demonstration of his ability to carry out the promises expressed and implied in his note is still lacking.

The efficiency of Mexican police measures may be put soon to a severe test, according to rumors transmitted from the border today to the state department. These state that Francisco Villa has recovered from his wounds and is personally leading a force northward from the region just south of Parral.

Eliseo Arredondo, the Mexican ambassador designate, made an engagement for a conference with Secretary Lansing late today. It was intimated at the state department that the response to Carranza's note probably would be sent tomorrow.

A cablegram from Mexico City, received at the Mexican embassy today, said that General Pablo Gonzales had accepted the Mexican offer of amnesty for Zapata followers and that the rebels formerly in arms against Carranza received amnesty by the thousands.

Mexicans Avoiding Clash. Efforts of Mexican authorities on the west coast to prevent incidents which might strain relations with the United States were reported to the navy department by Admiral Winslow, commander of the Pacific fleet.

As an example the admiral described an incident at Guaymas, where difficulty with the Mexican port officials threatened because a boat from the destroyer Hopkins stopped a Mexican schooner to ascertain whether she carried supplies expected by Americans living in Guaymas. When the commander of the cruiser Cleveland, ranking American naval officer in port, explained that the boat crew had misunderstood its orders, the Mexican commander sent a friendly note expressing his satisfaction at the action.

Army department commanders were instructed by the war department today to use their discrimination in waving minor physical defects in officers and enlisted men of the national guard. This step was taken to expedite recruiting.

Washington, July 5.—After a conference with President Wilson at the White House today, Secretary Lansing said that he thought a reply soon would be made to General Carranza's note. It was understood that all negotiations between this government and General Carranza will be conducted through regular diplomatic channels and directly between two governments.

Women Lead Bread Riots. Guaymas, Mexico, July 5.—(Delayed)—By Radio to San Diego, Calif., July 6.—Women are leading bread riots in interior towns of the west coast Mexican states, according to reports received here today. The food situation has reached a more acute stage there with practically no harvest of crops owing to the depredations of roving bands of Indians and bandits.

Leave For Eagle Pass. Fort Riley, Kansas, July 6.—Troop A, battery of field artillery and a company of signal corps of the national guard of California departed this morning for Eagle Pass.

Lieutenant Adair's Father Dies. Portland, Ore., July 6.—Without knowing his son had met death on the Carrizal battlefield, Samuel Adair, father of Lieutenant Henry Rodney Adair is dead today after a lingering illness. His last words were for his son.

"Henry is now a captain," he said. "Henry has received his promotion." Lieutenant Adair was to have been made a captain July 1.

Morris Adair, another son, telegraphed to El Paso today asking that his brother's body be sent here. Father and son probably will be buried at the same time.

Samuel Adair was in his sixty-ninth year. He came with his father to Oregon in 1848 from Louisville, Ky.

Canadian Demands Family. Douglas, Ariz., July 6.—M. P. LeFavre, a Canadian, whose Mexican wife and five children have been detained at Magdalena since Saturday today notified General Calles, governor of Sonora, that if his family was not across the border before night he would place the matter in the hands of the British embassy in Washington. The notification was sent through the Mexican consul at Douglas by telegraph.

Iowa Guards Ready. Camp Dodge, Ia., July 6.—With the exception of the cavalry outfit which is not sworn for federal service, the Iowa National Guard is ready to start for the border at a moment's notice. An inspection conducted today by Colonel George K. Hunter, inspector-general of the central department, U. S. A., completed the formalities.

Nebraskans Await Cars. Lincoln, Nebr., July 6.—The Fourth Nebraska regiment, ordered to the border last night is still here awaiting railroad cars. Unsatisfactory equipment, especially shoes and blankets is also admitted to be delaying final preparations to entrain. It is not expected that the regiment will entrain before tomorrow noon, the time limit set by the war department for departure from the mobilization camp. A few railroad coaches have arrived as have also some refrigerator and flat cars. However, but a fraction of the number needed is on hand.

### STARVING WOMEN STORM PALACE

Field Headquarters, Mexico, July 6.—Via Columbus, N. M., July 6.—Starving Mexican women have stormed the governor's palace at San Luis Potosi, according to reports received by General J. J. Pershing and have shouted "Viva Gringos! Viva Gringos!"

Food riots, the reports to the American commander said, are occurring in all the larger Mexican cities. At San Luis Potosi the government's supply of ground corn for distribution has been exhausted and the demands of women and children for more have to be refused.

The gold paid to the natives by General Pershing's men for supplies and labor is said to have increased the discontent of many Mexicans.